

## ABSTRACT

The invention relates to mammal Mammalian prolactin (PRL) variants having a mutation or set of mutations within the 14 N-terminal amino acids thereby preventing that prevent the formation of a disulfide bridge between Cys<sub>4</sub> and Cys<sub>11</sub> and, a sterically hindering mutation or set of mutations within binding site 2 of PRL. These variants are useful as antagonists of mammalian prolactin receptors (PRLR), more particularly of human prolactin receptor (hPRLR).